

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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One Month.....50
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In the almost absorbing attention to the military movements, we hope the public has not overlooked the glorious political victory which has just been gained in the North. It is more important and more effectual in bringing a speedy termination to the war than a bloody field would have been. There has been great anxiety in all quarters since the President's remarkable proclamation. It was a grave question. It was directly upon the issue of for and against the Constitution. If the Republican party succeeded we could have no hope for the Constitution hereafter. The only check remaining to us was in our Congress. If it failed all was at an end, since the President, by one sweep of Executive power, had silenced the judicial authority. Power seemed to be fast gathering into the hands of the Executive, and the Executive unrestrained either by past promises or constitutional limits. We appeared to be lapsing into despotism, and to hug the chains that were fast fettering our limbs.

We do not exaggerate in saying that the triumph of the conservatives in the North was a triumph of republicanism against despotism, and as such should cheer the hearts of all lovers of American institutions. It settles the question as to whether the Union is still to continue a Republic.

This is not all that has been accomplished by this momentous election. The negro question was taking a shape more dangerous than it had ever done before. The programme was distinctly laid down to deprive the country of four million laborers, a loss which no country will stand in the midst of prosperity. In the furtherance of this scheme, other evils, equally disastrous, would have fallen upon the country, since not only was the labor lost, but, according to Lincoln's tremendous emancipation and deportation scheme, a tax of unparalleled magnitude would have been laid upon the overburdened people. Whatever side issues may have sprung up in localities, this was the main question, and we may look upon the election as decisive.

It has been of no less momentous importance in another respect, to-wit: in quelling the rebellion. It could be set down as a self-evident proposition that the Union could not be restored upon the Abolition platform. It was the height of insanity to believe that the South would ever submit to a government which favored negro insurrections. Every impulse of resistance was called out. It could not be expected that they would yield, while they had a man or a dollar, to a power which proposed to call up the horrors of St. Domingo in a population of eight millions of free white people. They would never submit, and no human man could wish them to submit to such an atrocity. The election has deprived the rebels of this element, which would certainly insure unity and desperation among them.

The tendency of the election is to show to the Southern people that, while it is resolved to continue the war until the restoration of the Union, yet it is not the intention to subjugate the South, or to deprive them of rights enjoyed by their sister States; and it is the fear of this, we firmly believe, which has prolonged the present contest. Let the Southern States know that they will enjoy the protection guaranteed to them by the Constitution, and we believe they will willingly return to their allegiance. They seemed to fear they would be deprived of their rights, and the Southern politicians have persistently inculcated the idea that they would be robbed. We hope and believe the effect of the election will go far to remove any such impression.

In every way we regard it as the triumph of truth, justice, and freedom, and congratulate the country upon the result.

We have said that the result of the election is better than is indicated by party success. The masses who voted anti-Abolition did not mean to sustain the Abolition platform. It was not submitted to them in all its radicalism. The ultra Republicans consented, for the sake of success, to drop their name before the people. They called themselves the Union party, and, no doubt, some meant to be so, and thousands voted for them for the sake of the profession. We believe some who have been elected in opposition to the Democratic party will be found conservative. In Massachusetts and, we believe, in Michigan, the Union party are conservative in opposition to radicalism. The point, however, is understood in the free States. Names will not control the elections. The point is, the support of the Federal and State Constitutions and laws.

Some true Union men may be apprehensive that this opposition to the party in power may be in favor of making terms with the rebellion. We shall see. They stand before the country for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, or for the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws upon every foot of soil belonging to the United States. They have this pledge to redeem. Opposed, as they are, to the party which holds the executive power, they are pledged to support the President in the effectual means to put down the rebellion.

All true Union men will, we are sure, be satisfied with their action, and soon relieved of all apprehensions on the subject. This Union must and shall be preserved, and the party that glories in the name of Democrat will be false to the memory of the old patriot they delight to honor if they forget this patriotic sentiment.

The merit of these conservative men is, that whilst they are for the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws, they are not for anything else. They are not for means in this struggle inconsistent with the Constitution and incompatible with the existence of the Union.

Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, is now to write Abolition letters in the name of the twenty millions of loyal men. How about it now? The millions have begun to speak, and they are mistaken about what they mean, or Greeley is. Which is it?

The Cincinnati Gazette grows desperate. In its issue of yesterday it lays all the blame of its party's defeat on the President, and virtually repudiates him. The people are disgusted with the way the war is conducted. The Gazette ought to see that it can't speak for the people now.

The editor of the Cincinnati Gazette has hardly heard of the elections last Tuesday. He had better appoint another day for his party to vote.

Elwood Fisher died lately in Augusta, Ga.

(For the Louisville Democrat.)

Notes: Editors: I noticed a few days since in one of your issues a well-deserved notice of Col. Jacob's Ninth Kentucky Cavalry. I agree with you that there is not a regiment in the service that has done more hard work since its organization than has the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry. Since it left Eminence, and before it was fully equipped, in August last, it has been constantly on hazardous duty, not a man faltering, so far as I can learn. Many of them were sent out without being provided with the proper means of defense—some without saddles or side arms—yet not a word of murmur escaped them. Their country called them, and they hastened to her relief. They braved danger wherever duty called them. There is no praise can be bestowed on that regiment but what is fully merited. Many of my neighbors and acquaintances, left their farms, their crops, their families, and their homes, at the call of their country, to drive the rebel invaders from our State. Many left their families in need of something to live on, depending on the fulfillment of the government promise to pay them a bounty and one month's pay in advance. They volunteered at their country's call, with hearts swelling with patriotism, leaving their families and their crops, believing their country would be just. How is it that they have not received their bounty and one month's pay, out of which they could keep their children alive? Why has the faith of the government been broken? Has the State no means to comply, or has the Paymaster failed to do his duty? A great injustice is felt on this subject. There is, certainly, criminality existing somewhere, and the public, the soldiers, their families and friends have a right to inquire into this matter, and if there is neglect or criminality on the part of the Government or her hired agencies, the people should know where the blame lies. I hope these remarks will bring forth some explanation from some one who is apprised of the reason why this matter has not been paid their bounty and one month's pay in advance, as agreed on and promised, when they enlisted. I acquit Colonel Jacob of any blame in this matter, for I have never believed that he has urged the payment of his men with all the zeal a man, or commander, could. There is great fault somewhere. Where is the blame? Those men are doing their duty, and they want they pay. They need it. W. C. M. October 16, 1862.

The Risk of the Rotunichs.—When George III came to the throne there was a little boy at Frankfurt who did not dream of ever having anything to do, personally, with the sovereigns of Europe. He was in the first stages of training for the Jewish priesthood. His name was Meyer Anselm Rotunich. For some reason or other he was placed in a counting-house at Hanover, and he soon discovered what he was fit for. He began humbly as an exchange broker, and went on to be banker of the Landwehr, of Hanover, whose private fortune he increased by his shrewdness, when Napoleon overran Germany. How he left a large fortune and a commercial character of the highest order, and how his five sons settled in five great cities of Europe, and have had more authority over war and peace, and the destinies of nations, than the sovereigns themselves, the world pretty well knows. Despot monarchs must be dependent on money lenders, unless they are free from debt, and can command unlimited revenues for untold purposes, which is never true of despotic sovereigns.

A new infernal machine, claimed to be adequate for the destruction of iron-clad vessels, is undergoing Government tests in the royal dockyard of Copenhagen. The apparatus, which is extremely simple, and costs but little, consists of a glass reservoir filled with powder, floating at a certain depth, where, by very simple chemical means, it produces an explosion. In the first experiment, when loaded with a very small charge, the effect was amazing. The framework of the gunboat was shattered, and some of the planks thrown to a height of eighty or one hundred feet. On a second trial the explosion threw up a column of water one hundred feet high, and the shock was felt at a considerable distance.

The French press publishes accounts of the expedition of M. Lambert to Madagascar. Its object being primarily the spread of civilization and toleration, the envoy took out for the Princesses of that island an abundant stock of crimson robes, having skirts resplendent with embroidery, sent by Her Imperial Majesty. But the object of universal interest among the fair was the expanding crinoline, which took everything else down, the only question being whether it should be worn above or beneath the dress. A French officer says that one of Radama's daughters decided on wearing the "cage" on the outside, and probably that will be the fashion in Madagascar.

GUERRILLAS REPORTED AT RUMSEY.—We have received information, says the New Albany Ledger, from Rumsey, McLean county, Kentucky, that the guerrillas, estimated at two or three thousand in number, have an encampment near that place, and are doing much mischief in McLean, Davies, Hopkins, and Webster counties. Rumsey is about twenty-five miles from Owensboro, and the rebels declare it to be their intention to capture that town. There is a Union force of eleven or twelve hundred men at Owensboro, and within a few miles of that town, and they are vigilantly watching the movements of these guerrillas.

This story of a bedridden pauper is told in one of the English papers: "A young woman, who had been bedridden seven years, and during that time had received five shillings a week from the parish of Guyana, besides a great deal of private charity, was last week brought to the Union Workhouse, Alnwick. She demanded a nurse, butter and jelly for breakfast, and a pair of crutches; but on learning that Mr. Young, the master, had sent for a doctor, she suddenly rose, dressed, leaped over a stone wall four feet in height, and ran a quarter of a mile before she was recaptured."

LYING ILL.

BY THOMAS ASKE.

Love, like me, lies on the lips,
And I would that I could speak;
But I would that I could speak;
My heart is full of love and tears,
But I cannot speak.

Thine cup of pain is full to the brim,
And I would that I could speak;
But I would that I could speak;
My heart is full of love and tears,
But I cannot speak.

Oh, love, we would that you were gone,
And I would that I could speak;
But I would that I could speak;
My heart is full of love and tears,
But I cannot speak.

I think your neck is my neck now,
And I would that I could speak;
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It is evident that unless you re-enforce Gen. E. K. Smith at Chattanooga he will be overpowered by Buell, and then our communications with the East, and our supplies at Atlanta, Augusta, &c., will be cut off. Also, that a partial re-enforcement would weaken you at Tupelo, as to paralyze you for any other movements from there. Hence, you have adopted the wisest course in sending to Smith all your available force, except just enough to guard your depots, &c., to the rear of your present position at Tupelo.

The third proposition would have afforded you some success, but not as brilliant and important in results as the second one, if the newspapers would permit you to carry it out. You would have to contend against Buell occupying the base of a long isosceles triangle, of which Mobile is the apex, could get Chattanooga before you, if they should become aware of your movements, and then you would have to contend against a superior force, as usual to us.

You get to Chattanooga you ought to take the offensive, keeping in mind the following grand principles of the art of war: 1st. Always bring the masses of your army in contact with the fractions of the enemy.

2d. Operate as much as possible on his communications without exposing your own.

3d. Operate always on interior or shorter lines.

I have no doubt that with anything like equal numbers you will always meet with success.

I am happy to see that you tried Lieutenant Johnson's force as doing much good service in Kentucky and Tennessee.

I appointed him I thought they would leave their mark wherever they passed.

By the bye, I think we ought hereafter, in our official papers, to call the "Yankees" "Abolitionists" instead of "Federalists," for they now proclaim not only the abolition of slavery, but of all our constitutional rights, and that name will have a stinging effect on our Western enemies. I intend to issue a general order on the subject whenever I assume command.

Sincerely your friend,

G. T. BRADSHAW.

Gen. Braxton Bragg, Commanding Department No. 2, Mobile, Ala.

A SECESSIONIST DEFEATED.—It is with great gratification I am able to inform you that Mr. Beresford Hope was not elected to Parliament, at Stoke-upon-Trent. The Liberal candidate, Mr. Grenfell, defeated him by nearly 200 votes. Mr. Hope and his clique, including the secessionists and their adherents, were a very bad lot. In particular, are much charged, for they had counted confidently on his return, owing to an apparent division in the Liberal party. When the polling day arrived, the second Liberal candidate (Sergeant Sherwood) and Mr. Grenfell, who was openly accused by his competitors of being in the pay and interest of Mr. Hope, received only thirty-two votes, while Mr. Grenfell, the successful candidate, polled nearly 1,100.

Mr. Hope threatens to try his chances again, whenever a vacancy occurs, but at present he is writing under the mortification of his signal defeat.

London Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

A FUM AMONG THE STUDENTS.—A few days since the Faculty of Bowdoin College placed a "Freshman tutor" over the Sophomore class, or "Class of '65," which so aroused their indignation that they absented themselves from regular recitations for three successive days, notwithstanding the threats of the Faculty. They first, however, petitioned for a change, to which the Faculty paid no attention. On Friday last the class suspended indefinitely, and every student left the town. So numerous were the absentees that the Faculty determined to suspend the class, and it remains for the Faculty to determine whether they shall have the class again.

THE SISTER OF THE LATE KING.—The sister of the late King, Kingsbury, 11th Connecticut (who was killed at the battle of Antietam), is the wife of the rebel General Buckner, who was at Fort Warren not very long since. They were the children of the late Major Kingsbury, U. S. A., from whom they inherited valuable real estate in Chicago, and it is now said that Buckner conveyed his wife's interest in his brother-in-law, to revert back after the latter's death. Now that Kingsbury is dead, is not this property liable to confiscation as belonging to Buckner?

A boy, nine years old, afflicted with a monomania for incendiarism, has been arrested in an Austrian town in the act of commencing his tenth fire. At his examination, he said that at certain hours of the day he felt such a desire to set fire to something that his "heart turned in his body until he had done so." In one of these fits, on the 10th of June last, he attempted three times to set on fire the residence of his step-father, but without success; he, however, effected his purpose on the following day, when thirty-six houses and a synagogue were destroyed.

A singular hysterical panic among factory girls is reported in a Manchester paper. Upwards of three hundred girls were employed in weaving in the large school-room under Dr. Munro's Chapel; and one or two of them were subject to fits. One afternoon recently, everything was proceeding in the usual manner, when suddenly one of the girls was prostrated by a fit. There was considerable alarm created in the school by this circumstance, and almost instantly another girl was attacked by what the superintendent believes was hysteria, and then another and another, until quite a panic prevailed, altogether nineteen girls becoming affected in less than an hour.

HELENA FEELS.—On Wednesday, the 1st inst., Gen. Osterhaus, who had been confined by illness in St. Louis, reached Helena in improved health, and assumed command of his brigade.

On the same day the Paymaster, Major Mitchell, also arrived with one million and a quarter of dollars to pay the army under Gen. Steele. He was no doubt a welcome visitor.

Mr. George Sulzer, formerly a well-known citizen of St. Louis, resides near Helena.

A NOBLE WOMAN.—Mrs. Cordelia P. Harvey, widow of the lamented Governor of Wisconsin, who was drowned in the Tennessee river while engaged in alleviating the wants of the Wisconsin troops last spring, is devoting her energies and attentions to the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals at St. Louis.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD Ohio regiment, at present encamped at Monroeville, has been ordered to Parkersburg, Virginia, and will probably leave tomorrow. Nine of its companies are full and have been mustered in. The tenth company only lacks nine men of being full.

A GRATE QUESTION DECIDED.—In the flourishing village of Cranberry Creek, the following question came before the village Lyceum, and was debated at two successive meetings: "On a feller to run a gal what has kin him first or six times?" It was decided "he hadn't oter."

TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's Evening News.

Position of Affairs on the Potomac.

Matters in Louisiana.

Jackson at Bunker Hill—Lee at Winchester—Stuart on the Shenandoah.

Democratic Gains in Thirty-one Counties of Ohio 29,000.

Rebels Demand the Surrender of Nashville—Negley Declines.

Fire at Williamsburg.

Gen. T. C. James Killed.

Election in Iowa.

From San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.

We have dispatches from the Times' special correspondent, dated Centerville and Green Springs. The rebel General Stuart was at Leesburg on Monday, our correspondent having been within sight of his campfires. He attempted to cut off Capt. Campbell's detachment, but was foiled by information given by a negro, who had heard of his master's plan of operations. There is no doubt that Stuart is now in front of our advanced guard, and threatening an attack. General Stahl has advised that Stuart will be compelled to fight or run. Stuart escaped yesterday between Bull Run Mountain and the Blue Ridge.

Our pickets were driven in last night from the direction of Leesburg.

Lieut. Koning returned yesterday evening from a reconnaissance, and reports a force of 400 rebel cavalry at Bristow's Station, and that the rebels are running trains between Warrenton and Warrenton Junction.

A small rebel force appeared yesterday on the Stone Bridge, at the Bull Run battlefield.

CHARLESTON, VA., Oct. 16.—8 P. M.

Lee is at Winchester with a large force, and Jackson at Bunker Hill with another large force. Stuart's cavalry is on the Shenandoah. Large rebel forces are at Leeswater, six miles away. Our forces are deployed out; Caldwell's brigade on the right front, the Fifth New Hampshire on the left, the Sixth regiment of cavalry on the extreme front of the village, and cavalry, infantry and artillery scattered through the village. The Sixth New York cavalry are two miles in the rear to prevent a flank movement. The enemy is expected to be re-enforced.

We learn from the people that Jeff. Davis has issued a proclamation, that all Union officers held and captured shall be put to hard labor if the Lincoln proclamation is carried out.

There is a furious storm raging.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

The underwriters have advanced the war risk, for vessels sailing in the track of the Alabama, to five per cent.

The steam frigate "Cyane" was launched yesterday afternoon.

A convention of railroad men yesterday adopted the following time table, to take effect on the 1st of November: New York to New Orleans, 10 days; New York to St. Louis, 8 days; New York to Chicago, 7 days; New York to Cincinnati, 6 days; New York to Louisville, 5 days; New York to Memphis, 4 days; New York to St. Paul, 3 days; New York to Portland, 2 days; New York to San Francisco, 1 day.

Mr. Kinkaid, from Revision Committee, was discharged from the consideration of a resolution declaring vacant the office of Interpreter of the City Court.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

German & Bro., \$11, for printing receipt book.

Street Hands Eastern District, \$302 88, for work to Oct. 23, 1862.

P. Mease, \$51, for repairs to embankment at Canal street.

Street Hands Western District, \$444 57, for work to Oct. 1, 1862.

Gas Company, \$6,048 76, for gas lights to Oct. 1, 1862.

Mr. E. Baxter, \$22, for white-washing market-houses Nos. 1 and 2.

M. Nippert, \$10 50, for plank to Portland Cemetery.

Street Hands Eastern District, \$408 61, for work to Oct. 15, 1862.

J. M. Summers, \$42, for new pump stock in well.

Street Hands Western District, \$361 65, for work to Oct. 15, 1862.

Mr. Irvine, from Wharf Committee, reported a resolution from the

